VIETNAM

INFORMATION WEEKLY .. E.O.: 46 Tran Kung Dun Street

COURIER HO 132

October 9 Up to October 7, 1967:

2,385 U.S. PLANES DOWNED IN NORTH V.N.

NORTH VIETNAM

U.S. AIR RAIDS DULY PUNISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1967

_ Henoi _ D.R.V.N. _ Tel. 3841

> HAI PHONG: An A.A. battery manned by young militia women of factory X. which has taken part in over fifty battles against U.S. planes.

QUANG TRI: With their "steel legs and tron shoulders" the L.A.F. gunners carry pick-a-back their artillery pieces up hill and down dale.



SOUTH VIETNAM

THE L.A.F. CONTINUE TO CARRY THE DAY



- ☆ QUANG TRI: 960 Enemy Troops Wiped Out, 7 Tanks Destroyed at Con Tien and Gio Linh (Sept. 22-25).
- ☆ QUANG NAM: 10
 Enemy Positions Attacked, 536 Soldiers Put
 out of Action (Nights of
 Sept. 9 and IO).
- ☆ CU CHI: 320 G.I.s Knocked Out, 15 Amoured Cars Destroyed, 20 Planes and Helicopters Bowned, Destroyed or Damaged (Sept. 17-20).

PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG'S REPLY TO THE NATIONAL VIET NAM COMMITTEE (FRANCE)

MESSECE

OF THE NATIONAL VIET NAM COMMITTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE D.R.V.N.

> welcomes the resounding victories won by the Vietnamese people and rejoices at the heavier and heavier defeats suffered by the American imperialists. The growing number of planes shot down over the North and the more and more powerful offensives taunched in the South give us added confidence that Viet Nam will inevitably

Your struggle sets an example for us. While the aggressors have at their disposal tremendous material superiority, while they have shown their intention to starve you and break your resistance morale by means of incessant bombings, you are every day demonstrating to the people of the whole world that your struggle is invincible

All those engaged in a fight against imperialism are continually instilled new strength by your victories.

That is why, in the months to come.

THE National Viet Nam Committee support for your fight by popularizing the 4 points of the Damocratic Republic of Viet Nam and the 5 points of the Liberation and explaining to the working people the significance of your victories and the necessity to enlist an efficacious international solidarity by proposing to all the movements oppoto the aggression to hold jointly in Paris a demonstration of 100,000 people.

With whatever means at our disposal, we shall do all in our power to bring quicker the day when the Yankee criminals will be definitively driven out of Viet Nam. Your fight is also ours.

The failure of the attempt of the American imperialists to regain the military initiative in South Viet Nam during the 1966-1967 dry season and the fiasco of the "pacification programme" clearly show that the only way to restore peace is to defeat the aggressors and satisfy the demands of the Vietthe National Viet Nam Committee will namese people for unity, independence do everything it can to show its active and freedom.

REPLY

OF PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG TO THE NATIONAL VIET NAM COMMITTEE

N reply to your message of July 1967, I wish to express to you our warm congratulations and sincere thanks for all you have done to develop and intensity among the French people the movement of solidarity with, and support for, the struggle of the Vietnamese people against American aggression, for national salvation

Your resolute opposition to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and your vigorous support for the just cause of the Victnamese people are fine manifestations of the traditions of the French people who love justice and freedom for themselves and for other peoples. We highly appreciate your multifarious and fruitful activities which constitute a magnificent example of the militant friendship between our two peoples, a friendship which is bound to consolidate and

The Vietnamese people ardently love peace, a genuine peace inseparable from real independence. Our people are firmly determined to fight and defeat completely the American aggressors in defence of their national interests and for the noble cause of the peoples struggling against imperialism for a better world

Dear friends, as you have said in your message, since our fight is also, yours, let us march forward to victory September 14, 1957

South Viet Nam National Front for

Commentary

So Long As the U.S. Imperialists Go On with the War We'll Not Give Up the Fight

THERE is a strong demand in the U.S., in the world and even at the 23rd session of the U.N. General Assem-bly that the U.S. imperialists end their bly that the U.S. imperialists end their aggressive war in Viet Nam, stop bombing North Viet Nam unconditionally and permanently, withdraw their troops from South Viet Nam, recognize the South Viet Nam N.F.L., the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves. Hard pressed by this course of event, the Johnson clique have been over these last, the Johnson clique have been over these last days, pouring out several speeches: one by Goldberg at the U.N. General Assembly, another by Dean Rusk at a meeting with bank owners and a third by Johnson at the National Legislative Conference.

What commands attention is that What commands attention is that Johnson's speech came only a few days after Goldberg's U.N. speech, designed to clarify the United States' Viet Nam policy. This indicated that the Johnson policy. This indicated that the Johnson clique were at a low under political presuperations and abroad. All these special policy of the policy of the policy of the policy of aggression in Viet Nam, especially for aggression in Viet Nam, especially of the policy of t

As many Western papers' remarked, the Johanco clique were simply ringing the Johanco clique were simply ringing wording manner, their sindary dresponding to the Johanco clique were simply ringing oblique manner, their sindary design oblique manner, their sindary design oblique manner, their sindary design of the party sindary of the party sind According to AFP, various U.N. circles were dissatisfied with Johnson's

attitude and observed that far faem softening the U.S. line on Viet Nam, the U.S. President had reaffirmed it and made it harder. According to the same news agency, Johnson in fact naked Nortil Vietnamese to undertake to halt North Vietnamese to undertake to halt the operations of the armed forces in South Viet Nam. This is tantamount to South viet Nam. Inis is tantamount to "putting them (North Viet Nam) in a position to accept surrender." Therefore, Johnson's speech "is devoid of political and psychological value." By these remarks, AFP only reflected some measure of the resentment of the world public against the arrogance of the U.S.

aggreasors.

The general demand in the world and in the U.S. itself is that Washington must stop bombing North Viet Nam onconditionally and definitively so as to pave the way for measures to bring about an eventual sottlement of the control of the way for measures to bring about an eventual sottlement of the washington, but a few washington, we want to be controlled to the washington, the washington, the washington, the washington and F. Church, have raised their voices to demand that U.S. Government stop bombing North Viet Nam. On Oct. 1, Senator John Sherman Cooper said: 'I think' a cessation of the bombing is an indispensable requirement and f think we ought to take the risk.' ed their voices to demand that

At the U.N. General Assembly, dele-At the U.N. General Assembly, delagates from various socialist and nationalist countries, the Franch foreign misister, the Danish prime misister misister, the Danish prime misister misister of the Countries of (Restler, Sept. 29).

The U.S. imperialists have brasenly made war on the D.R. V.N., an independent and sovereign state. They must end all acts of war unconditionally and

have absolutely no right to impose terms on the victim of aggression.

Once again their bellicosity and ob-duracy have been fully exposed. In his speech Johnson had the cheek to threaten that "this war would continue threaten that this war would continue unless the communists agreed to negotiate" (Reuter, Sept.29). He extolled those G.I.'s who were undermining the statute of the Demilitarized Zone as true peace-keepers."

On Sopt. 30 when he signed a bill endorsing the 1967-1968 military budget he declared that additional military ex-penditures for Viet Nam would be voted penalture for viet Nam would be voted in January next year if the situation there required. On Sept. 20, he issued an order, allowing a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to attend all White House meetings relating to the bomb-ing of North Viet Nam. These moves, along with the continued troops increase in South Viet Nam, the sabotage of in South Viet Nam. the sabotage of the statute of the Demilitarized Zone and the step up of the bombing of Vinh Linh, Quang Bink, Hai Phong and many other residential area, clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are rashly and obdusted. rashly and obdurately pursuing war in an attempt to turn South Viet Nam into their new-type colony and aggressive military base, partition our country permanently and bring our people to their knees.

The line of independence and peace The line of independence and peace and the correct and serious attitude of Viet Nam has been clearly expounded in the 4 points of the D. M. V.N. Gover-erament, in the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and in the Innuyur on the statement of the the January 28, 1967 statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister.

D.R.v.N. Foreign Minister.

If the U.S. aggressors do not reconcile themselves to their defeat but boburstay follow the rriminal path, the Vietnamese people will fight on until the vietnamese people mad of the tether and have per and the pursue the war and have be give up their aggressive design.

GRAND MEETING WELCOMING CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

N the evening of Sept. 30, the Central Com-mittee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam - China Friendship Association, the Viet Nami Federation of T.U. and the Committee for Cultural Re-lations with Foreign Countries organized a solemn meeting to celebrate the 18th found ing anniversary of the ple's Republic of China.

Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Presi-dent of the Standing Com-mittee of the National Assembly, opened the ceremony

In his speech, Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Centra Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, President of the Viet Nam Federation of T.U. stressed the great impact of the Chinese revolution on the struggle of the forces fighting for peace, independ-ence, democracy and socialism in the world and praised the great achievements re-corded by China in socialist construction, and the warm friendship which has never coased strengthening between

Yang Teh-Chih, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, member of China's National pie's Congress and com-mander of Tenan military mander of Tenan mana, sector, head of the delega-Nam Frienship Association

(Continued page 7)

VIET NAM COURIER

MESSAGE OF CONCRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF THE NATIONAL DAY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Courade MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Central switter at the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade LIN PIAO. Vice-Chairman of the Central

Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade CHOU EN-LAI, Premier of the State

N the occasion of the 18th National Day of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Vietnamene people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and Gov-ernment of the Democratic Republic of Viet ermment of the Democratic Republic of Ver. Nam, and in our own names, we extend to you and through you to the 700 million Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese National People's Congress and the Government of the brother People's Republic of China our most cordial and warmest congratuations.

The success of the Chinese Revolution and the birth of the People's Republic of China are an extremely important international event after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They have definitely titled the balance of forces in the world in favour of socialism and given a powerful impulse to the movement for national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the past 18 years, under the clearsighted leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, armed with Marxism - Leninism and Mao Tretung thought, the great Chinese people have tided over all difficulties and successively won big victories in the socialist revolution and the building of socialisms. China's successful tests of stom and hydrogen bombs and missiles with

THE birth of the People's Republic of China eigh-teen years ago was, after the Russian October

Revolution, the most impor-tant success in the history of world revolution. The found-ing of socialist China (which

has a population representing one quarter of mankind)

tipped the balance of forces in the world definitely in favour of the revolutionary

however during that period under the leadership of the great Chinese Communist

defence capacity of the People's Republic of China, a great socialist power, and at the same time constitute a tremendous encouragement to the revolutionary peoples all over the world in the struggle against imperialism braded by the U.S. imperialists, for peace, national independence. democracy and socialism

The Vietnamese people feel an immense joy and enthusiasm before the brilliant victories of the brother Chinese people, and regard them as a vigorous inspiration for their struggle against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation

Loval to projetarian internationalism, the Party Government and people of China have constantly held high the banner of struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and at the same time resolutely and vigorously supported the movements for national liberation and actively defended world peace.

The Vietnamese people sincerely wish the Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao The-tung still greathy successes in the building of socialism and in the current great proletarana cultural revolution.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China are two socialist coun-tries which are as close to each other as the lipe tries which are as close to each other as the lips are to the test. The millitant solidarity between are to the test. The millitant solidarity between strengthening and developing with every passing day in the strength against the common enemy. U.S. Impertalism. In their past revolutionary strengths are well as in their present light specified the North, liberate the South and achieve even-tual national reunification, the Vietnamese people where the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the strength of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the strength of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the strength of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the strength of the contraction of the contrac

have always enjoyed the firm support and assist-ance full of warm proletarian internationalism of the Chinese people. The Victnamese people highly appreciate the extremely great and valuable effect of the all-sided assistance of the People's augmy appreciate the extremely great and valuable effect of the all-sided assistance of the People's Republic of China and express their very deep gratitude to the Chinese people and Communist Party and the P.R.C. Government.

True to Marxism Leniniam and proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and Government of the D.R.V.N. unswervingly pledge themselves to do their utmost to unceasingly attemption and develop the brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries, in the interests of our two peoples, of the common revolutionary cause of the international communist and workers' movement and the world's peoples, May the unshakable militant solidarity between Vietnamese and Chinese peoples had

> Hanoi September 20, 1967 HO CHI MINH

President of the Central Commettee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Period of al the Democratic Hebublus of Liet Nam

TRUONG CHINH

President of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratu Republic of Vist Nam

THAM VAN DONG

Primier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

WE WARMLY WELCOME THE GREAT NATIONAL DAY OF

THE BROTHER CHINESE PEOPLE (Excerpts from Nhan Dan editorial, October 1, 1967)

forces with the mighty so-cialist camp as its core and was a heavy setback of ag-gressive and bellicose impe-rialism headed by the U.S. draulic presses. She has many Eighteen years are but a short span of time in history; important industrial branches requiring high technical stan-dards such as electronics, pre-cision instruments, highgrade alloyed metals, chemicals. With her ever-expanding light industry, China can turn out high-quality consumer goods for her own use and for

Party headed by respected Chairman Mad Instung, the Chinese people, constantly promoting their thorough exports. revolutionary spirit, self-re-Assisted by her industry. isance and creative labour, advanced at the "one day equals so years" tempo and readically changed the face mainland. From a backward agrarian, semi-feudal and semi-colonial country, from a poor and berne country, from the colonial country, from a poor and berne country, and the colonial country, and co Assured by her industry, her agriculture has been de-seloping rapidly and steadily. In five years (from 1962 to 1956) China successively harvested many bumper ci best since the founding of the republic). This year the number food output is so per cent higher than the corresponding crop last year. Animal husbandry, forestry, by-trades in Chiaa's countryside also develop satisfacto-rily. The material and techscience and culture. The so-cialist revolution in China has achieved brilliant results nical basis of her socialis agriculture has been consol in the economic, political and

The People's Rapublic of China has recorded great achievements in the cultural, Over the last few years, the Chinese people have re-corded magnificent achieve-ments in socialist construceducational, scientific and technical fields. Particularly, she has made wonderful protion China has been able to too. Caina has been able to produce almost all the oil and 95 per cent of machinery and equipment, including whole equipment for big mining undertakings, for big chemical works, iron and grees in the research, manufacture and development of nuclear weapons. Within 32 months only, from October 1964 to June 1967, she suc-cessfully made six atomic and hydrogen bomb tests and experimented guided missiles chemical works, iron and steel complexes. She can now manufacture modern experimented guided n with nuclear warhends planes, big sea-going vessels, diesel locomotives, 100,000kw

The Vietnamese people are

highly elated at the great achievements recorded by the brother Chinese people. We are firmly convinced that they will win greater and more brilliant successes in more brilliant succession their Third 5-Year Plan for economic development. We fully support them in their struggle for the recovery of Taiwan, a Chinese territory, against the provocations and aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists.

Viet Nam and China are viet Nam and Cuina me two neighbours sharing many mountains sed rivers. The Vietnamese and Chinese peo-ples are brothers, comrades and comrades-in-arms. Their friendly relations have been established by history. The established by history. The struggle waged under the leadership of the two parties have strengthened these ties which are the blood ties of the peoples sharing weal and woe in a life-and-death strug-gle; they will last as long as optains and rivers.

In their revolutionary strug-gle, the Vistnamene people have always enjoyed the support and maintaines of the Chinese Communist Party, Chitisse Communist Party, government and people. Our great victory over the French was closely ensociated with the wholehearted support and assistance of China which has now been lending us a helping hand is our socialist construction in the North; Chi. nese experts have been sparing no efforts to assist us in eco-

nomic construction and devel-Since the U.S. unleashed its

Since the U.S. unleashed its war of aggression against Vist Nam, the Chinese government and people have regarded our struggle as their own and could be seen to be seen to be seen to deep the seen the see in support of the just strug gle of the South Vietnam ese people against the Vankes and their lackeys, was valuable encouragement to our people as a whole. Im-mediately after the first U.S. air raids on North Viet Nam, the Chinese govern-ment declared that "U.S. aggression against the D.R.V.N. is aggression against ping up of the U.S. aggres was, each introduction of U.S. troops into South Viet Nam and each escalation of air raids on the North, China raids on the form, Cana mades it clear that she resolutely utands by the side of our people, increases her support and assistance to our people to resist the frensied attacks of the American war manines. The Chinese Party and State leaders have many times The Victormena people sensers have many times stressed that the 700 million Chicese people are the solid rear of the Vietnamese people; the vast territory of

of the Victnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists the Chinese people are ready to make people are ready to make the greatest national ascritices and are resolved to
support the struggle of the
Victnamese people till victory. The present "assat the
U.S." movement is part of
the life and struggle of the
ife and struggle of the Chinese workers. farmers. soldiers and other sections of the people and a skining manifestation of the militant solidarity between China and Viet Nam and the lofty proletarian internationalism

the Chinese people During its normit friendly visit to the Propie's Regulbic of China, the Economic Delegation of the D.R.V.N. headed by Vice Premier La Thanh. Thanh of the Premier La thanh of the Premier La new agreement under the terms of which China granta conomic and technical jid to Vist Nam, continues help under the premier of the Premier China of the Premier La During its recent frien and build socialism in North Viet Nam. The Political Programme recently issued by the South Viet Nam N.F.L. has been warmly walcomed and supported by the Chinese Communist Party. government and people. This is a new manifestation of China's staunch support to our correct position and of her valuable assistance to our struggle against the U.S. and for national salvation. This support and assistance This support and assistance has strongly stimulated our armed forces and people in the whole country, strengthened our economic and national defence potential and helped us step up our struggle against U.S. aggression till complete victory.

highly appreciate the help of the Chinese Communist Party, government and peo-ple and sincerely thank thesi for it.

cultural fields.

HAI PHONG FACING U.S. PLANES

by Our Special Correspondent

IGHWAY 5, a too-ki-lometre long ro-d fa-mous in the former resist once war against the French colonialists, runs cast-west across the Red River Delta, one of the most thickly-populated areas in Viet Nam. With its railway, it was then the "umbilical cord" of the poapparatus set up in Hanoi. In spite of its blockhouses. watchtowers, motorized pa-trols and air reconnaissance missions, it was opened to traffic only in the day-time Our querilias uninterinotedly blew up vehicles and trains, and wiped out strong enemy columns in skilfully laid

B fore you come into Hai

Phong, you ride now on a section of forty kilometres of road lined with ruins wrought road fined with ruins wrought by U.S. planes especially since last spring. Townships and other agglomerations have been systematically razed. The civilians have suffered losses but the railway are opened to a round-the-clock traffic, the bombed sections being repaired within a few hours by brigades of young volunteers.

When the road approaches North Vietnam's biggest har-bour city, more evimence of monstrous U.S. crimes is seen. Whole hamlets have been napalmed. A pig-raising farm which could in no way be taken for a military target has been wiped out.

The devestated suburbs this city with a present population of 200,000 cover a stretch of 2 kilometres long and 1 kilometre wide. They remind one of the Euro-pean cities bombed in World War II with their blusted houses, their heaps of bricks and concrete, their truncated trees, their posts entangled with barbed wire. The square with the Unknown Warrior's Memorial has disappeared. A girl secondary school has been blasted. A clinic of pediatrics and a TB. centre

have been heavily damaged. 425 500 to 2,000-lbs bombs, 16 containers totalling 5,000 steel-pellet bombs were drop-ped and 20 air-to-surface missiles, 40 rockets, thou-sands of 20-mm-shells, were fired on the city on Septem-ber 11, 17, 18 and 21 in 11

raids totalling 302 sorties.

In spite of violent and barbarous U.S. raids, Hai Phong has managed to limit the damage. Thanks to adequate measures of evacuation and dispersion of factories, production has been

In September also, Hai Phong shot down 31 U.S. planes, i.e. one-third of the total of U.S. planes shot down over North Viet Nam down over North Viet Nam in the below count. The mojor part of the wolk was done by A-A unite but the suburban militia downed oplanes, one of them at Doas Lap with four rifle abots. In mid September, Missile Units 3 hit 2 planes with only one missile; the remaining two planes of the same formation, seriously damaged, probably crashed into the sea.

In spite of their bitter losses, the U.S. aggressors have not reached their objectives which is to bring the port and economic activities to a standstill and to impair the morale of the people.

During a bombing raid Mai, a savings bank employee, ran into a shelter with her little child. The latter was killed in her arms by a splinter. Oversoming her great sorrow, she by it down and dashed into the blazing office to save the office money and docu

October 2-7, 1967

- 36 U.S. Planes Downed, Including 11 over Hai Phong. 9 over Ha Bac and 5 over Ha Noi.

- Many Pilots Captured.

Since the beginning of a raid on District ? — in the heart of the stricken area heart of the stricken area— the first-aid team was gather-ed, headed by young Sinh. The girls and young women worked calmly in clouds of worked calmiy in clouds of smoke and dust, under shower of bombs and shell. Like well-trained nurses, they bas-daged the wounded, pulled the victims out of ruins and carried them on stretchers to first-aid stations,

A foundry was surprised

by an air marauder. Sung, a furnace worker, was then standing on a scaffolding. As bombs exploded cose to the factory, the foreman ordered him to step down and take cover. Before doing so, Snng managed to stop his machine. He later gave the reason of his behaviour to those who saled him questions ab at it; "We couldn't possibly abandon the furnace to itself, would have been a success for the Vanha!

In vain have the Yankee

U.S. AIR RAIDS DULY PUNISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1967

93 PLANES DOWNED **INCLUDING 2 B.52S**

N September 1967, the American aggressors stepped up their war of destruction against North Viet Nam. Many localities including Hai Phong, Vinh Linh and Quang Binh, were subject to the most savage air attacks. But they received hard blows from our A-A defence: 93 planes of various types (B 57, F.4, F.105 and B.52) were downed.

On the first three days of September, our armed forces and people in Quang Binh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Ninh Binh and Hai Phone brought down to planes and set afire 4 war vessels.

In Hai Phong 31 places were grounded, many American pilots killed or captured. For the first time in North Viet Nam, 2 B.52 strategic bombers were downed over Vinh Linh. Quang Bish centributes an important part to our victory by downing ta marauder planes

Our young air force downed 12 planes in 7 sorties, thus debunking the myth of "U.S. air supremacy." Particularly, in close co-ordination with our A-A defence and militiamen, it downed one jet on September 30 not including the two jets downed on September 17 over Son La.

electric network has been enlarged and improved with a view to serving the "5 tons of rice per hectare" campaign. Engineers, technicians and workers have found means to restore the current within the

In the periphery of the city, agricultural work goes on: from September 4 to 12, T. N. district alone — in the north — moved 14,000 metres of earth for

The agricultural produce processing factory, awarded a Labour Medal for having over fulfilled its 1966 plan, has decided to fulfil its 1967 plan II days ahead of scho

Remarkable is the fact Remarkable is the fact that the Department of Re-gional Industries has just held a congress on rationall-zation. It was reported that in the course of the last nine months, 888 innovations (as many as in the whole year 1960) had been introduced or applied, certain of them rais-ing production twentyfold.

The U.S. air force's selected targets have been bridges, and roads leading to the city, and the harbour. Like other places in North Viet Nam, Hai Phong has kept ready emergency means to cross the streams. Its brigades of young volunteers are avail on the come able on the communication front at any time. The T.L. co-operative has innovated a method to repair barges on the spot, thue saving from z to 5 days for each operation.

Grant Sharp, Commander-in Chief of the U.S. Pacific forces, wanted to block Hai Phong. I was there at the end of September and saw a bustling harbour, working under a slogan put forth on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the August dation of the D.R.V.N.: "2
rapidly's and 3 mells" (to
rapidly unload ships and rapidly unload ships and rapidly evacuate wharves and depots,—store the goods soil and maintain equipment soil to be soil prepared to fight

Bay, just repatriated from New Caledonia, was a 25-New Caledonia, was a 25-year-old woman-tractor driv-er. She held the record of 95-tons of freight handled on a shift, the usual norm being 35 tons. Her comrade Nguc, 20. distinguished berself by 60-75 tons of freight, her shining truck always in working core. There is a working order. The dockers' team No 24 always surpa-sed the usual freight handled per hour by 30 to 45 tons. Such a high rate of work proves that the harbour activities have not been seriously hindered by U.S. raids as expected by the U.S. Our people's war can successfully cope with any up to-date ene-my techniques and weapons

Hai Phong, main target of the Pentagon in September, was as caim as ever. Things were in order. Of course there was not much bustle in the streets since one-third of the population had been evacuated. But the snops were open. People queued up before cinemas, visited exhibitions and the town museum. Flow-ers were blooming in the square near the Municipal Theatre where on a bench, a young couple was chatting; perhaps they were speaking of some plan for the future.

ON THE SOUTH VIET NAM N.F.L. POLITICAL PROGRAMME

REUNIFICATION OF VIET NAM BY PEACEFUL MEANS

The South Viet Naim N.F.L. Political Programme has put forth a solution sound and consistent with sense and sentiment to a problem which is the object of the Vietnamers peoply's deep appirations and resolute struggle: the peoxylul reunification of the country. This solution has clicited widespread response in the two zones of Viet Nam, expression of which can be found in the following excepts:

VIET NAM is one, the Vietnamese people are one. No force can divide our Fatherland. Reunification of the country is the sacred aspiration of our entire people. Viet Nam must be reunified.

The policy of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is as fullows :

I. The reunification of Viet
Nam will be realized step
by step and through peaceful means on the principle of negotiations between the two zones without either side using pressure against the other and without foreign

2. Pending the reunification of the country, the people in both somes will make joint both somes will make joint efforts to oppose foreign inva-sion and defend the Fatherland and at the same time

endeavour to expand economic and cultural exchanges. The people in both sones are free to exchange letters, to go from one zone to another and to choose their place of resi-

(South Viet Nam N. F. L. Political Programms, Part III)

"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," bound to the South by blood-sealed ties, deeply grateful to their compatriots in the South for their lofty contribution to the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the North Virtnamese people are deter-mined to put into practice this moving words of President Ho Chi Minh: "The 17 mullion compatriots in the

their pledge to struggle side kith and kin in the South with a view to liberating the South, defending the North and eventually achieving na-tional reunification."

To respond to the N.F.L. Political Programme in a realistic way, the compatriots and fighters in the North will emulate one another in will emulate one another in increasing production, in fighting, and in improving their living conditions, in completely fulfieling their duty as the great rear towards the great front.

(Except from the Political Report of Ton Duc Thang, President of the President of the Viet Nam Fatherland

dinary Meeting, Sept. 7, 1967).

LÁT TRẦN BÂN TỐC GIẢI PHONG NIỀN NAM VỊC

DAI HOI BAT THƯƠNG

(45 -- 20 -8 - (962)

N the course of their a one year-old history, our people from North to South have struggled through centuries for independence and national reunification. Today our sacred duty is to liberate the South, defend the North and proceed toward the reunification of the country. Never before in their national history have they waged such a valiant struggle and recorded so glorious victories. Successes fullow one another in the North and in the South, the North and in the South, the two zones emulate one another in inflicting losses on the enemy. The South reaponds to the North's call, the North answers the

were much afraid of, for they were much afraid of, for they had to act counter to their principles when turning "pacification" into ah actual

war, and not a war for the pupper troops at that but for the G.I.'s who had now to

do with arms in hand a job

so far regarded as an internal concern of the Vietnamese people. In the eyes of the Viet-

names people and even of the pupper soldiers there appeared the horrifying image of a colonialist imperialist expedi-

tionary force of yore. This third setback was a funda-mental one for American neo-

colonialism, as it crowned over ten years of U.S. "paci-fication of the countryside."

WHILE in their "search and destroy" pincer, the Yealson who

gramme expresses our people's deep aspirations national and points out the way the and sentiment to reach this and sentiment to reach this target. It is the South's solemn pledge to fulfit its duty as the great freat towards the great rear; it will certainly fire our 17 mulion kith and kin ib the

North with enthusiasm (Except from the pa-per Giss Phong, organ of the Central Com-mittee of the South Viet Nam N.P.L.)

Extraordinary Congress of the South Viet Nam N.F.L.

the South Vist Nem N.F.L. (Aug. 1987).

Presidism of the Congress:
First ruw (Ceptse).

Mr. Nguyen Hum Tho, President of the N.F.L.

A CCORDING to Western sources, Westmareland is committing 14 out is committing in of his 25 infantry regiments to "pacification" duty. Earto "pacification" duty. Ear-lier, on July 21, 1967 AP also disclosed that "dozens more American infantra regiments could be deployed in [South] Viet Nam sgainst the guerillas."

Thus the American aggres-Thus the American aggressors have gone a step further in their "pacification" job, a life-and-death issue in their aggressive war against South Vert Nam, one that their flunkeys in Saigon have made a "state policy" and have been arrivered in molement through. policy" and have been arriving to implement through-out the last tes years. It will be this war they perpetrate no end of bloody crimes against the South Viet Nam people, but they also suffer ever heavier casualties at the hands of their victims.

UNDER Ngo Dinh Diem, despite "U.S. asd," "U.S. advisers," sham independence and democracy, faked land reform, and countless other swindles, the Wnite House was unable to prevent the South Viet Nam people from rising up, especi-ally the peasants from opposally the persents from opposing the totalitarian regime set up by Washington as a mainstay to carry out American neo colonialism. "Prosperity mushroomed every Those disquised concentration camps, in par-ticular the "strategic hamlets," reminiscrnt of the medieval harsh prisons, had been erected since 1960-1961 under the Staley-Taylor

plan to put a grip on the people in the vast rural countryside when Washington and Saigon felt they could no longer rule as in the past. This shift from deceptive This shift from deceptive mee-colonialist political rule to outright violence and terror marked the first setback of the U.S. in the "pacification" in South Viet Nam.

The crisis and collapse of

The crisis and collapse of Ngo Dish Dism's neputistic rule and the fiasco of the "special warfare" brought to the failure of the policy of ruling South Viet Nam countryside by means of the "strategic hamlet" system.

Tens of thousands of these Tens of thou sands of these camps were smashed in 1963, and 1964. The people, aspecially the peasanth, rose up in widespread political and armond strugglet and the sand of the people of the people of the people of the people of the Pentagon had to equate pacification with "search and destroy," and entrust that most important strategic rith the regular army making up 65 per count of the ing up 65 per cent of the contingent and fighting around villages for "pecification") while the Americans launched operations against major L.A.F. units to protect

Thus, Operation Ceder Falls (at the baginning of January,

and Their Lackeys in South Viet Nam 1967) completely obliterated Ben Suc town by a "scorched-earth tactics" (BBC, January 15) to coerce 5,000 people into "new hife hamlets" (4 when they fought against the enemy's main forces—that the Vietnamese puppets widingly handed over this jub to the

"Pacification" - A Bitter Failure of the Yankees

new version of the " strategic hamlets"); Operation Hickory against the demilitarised zone south of the 17th parallel, raxed to the ground tens of hamlets to drive 10,000 These examples show that the aggresors had to use b-yonets, ultra-rapid light machine-guns and bulldozers to "win over the peasants" hearts and minds, " as the hearts and minda, "as the American press has admitted, to use soldiers more versed in looting than in fighting for doing persuasion work, and to use a routed army for doing a job already doomed to failure. Clearly enough, this marked the second failure of "pacification of the country-self-incation of the country-self-incation of the Cult. No one else than Defenoe Secretary McManara of the U.S. No one else than Defence Socretary McNamara bitterly complained that "progress in pacification has been very slow," "while Commander of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific Grant Sharphone that the "mantonal revolutionary development program" had met with "estbacks, frustrations" and the propole of the hambets. "the people of the hamlets...
were generally reluctant to
commit themselves" (USIS, April 13).

And when the American

and technique and on the " enpremacy of their air force and navy " were no manand navy "were no match for the L.A.F., in their "pacification" pincer they have also been faced with Americans (AP, July 21, 1 U.S. troops just had to it over. Not only had great military and political G.L's to cope with the L.A.F. main force but also with the guerilles in "mop up" and "perification" operations. Washington was thus faced with the only alternative of an "intensified American action of the war." This they

As their deceitful tricks have failed and their plans gone bankrupt, the Americans have no other alternative than to carry out "pacifica-tion" through the traditional method of colonialist-imperialist "punitive expeditions Henceforth their assvessi Henceforth their aggressive nature has been all the more traisparent. Western news agustices and press covering the hording of population in Ben Suc, in the demilitarized zone or in other places had to mention the wrath and opposition of the populati In carrying out "pacifica-tion" U.S. troops have widened the abyes between the native people and the aggressors and exacerbated the contradictions between them. This has been burne and their demands for an end to U.S.-puppet troops' raids.

On the other hand, how could the G.I.'s whose moralwas low for want of an ideal to fight for, feel no qualms of conscience regarding their

VIET NAM COURIER

T a press conjerence hald on Seph. 28, 1067 in Hanoi by the D.R.P.N. Committee for Investigation of U.S. Grimes in Viet bornal num. Mr. Sustama Cond., member of the "Tobyo Tr. Nam and the Complicity of the Japaness Geosmannet and Industry in Them" and had of the datapation of the Japaneviet Nam Friendshap Association visiting the D.R.V.N., made a rapport on the unity of the Tobyo Tribunia.

THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS
ARE THE AGGRESSORS
OF VIET NAM
THE Tokyo Tribunal to Investigate U.S. Aggression and War Crimes in Viet to June 100 Mer. The Viet of the Junean Government of the Junean Gover of the Japanese Government and Industry in Them was held at Tokyo's Chiyoda Public Hall for three days beginning August 28. It was sponsored by the Japan Committee to Investigate U.S. War Crimes in Viet Nam.

Twenty one members of the tribunal including scho-lars, attorneys at law, peace movement leader oriect movement leaders, priests and authorities in such as Yoshitare Hirano, Susumu Ozaki, Risaku Mutai, Kiyoshi Sakuma and Kartame Kayashi, tried the crimes of the U.S. imperial-ists and Japanese government on the strength of testimony and evidence produced by 36 witnesses and other exhibits

Two problems were exam-

thed:

1. Whether the U.S. is employing in Viet Nam arms and new weapons that are contrary to international law

and humanity?

2. Whether the Japanese government is responsible for complicity in U.S. aggression and war crimes in Vist Nam?

Prior to passing judgement on the two problems mention ed above, the tribunal was obliged to clarify U.S. crimes

aggression first. All the activities that the have employed and are em-

ploying napalm bombs in large quantities and phos-phorous bombs, which are which are veapons of a highly inhuman human bodies but also pass eep into them and corrode

 Besides, the U.S. imperialists deliberately and systematically bomb such hydraulic works as embankments, dams, water gates, irrigation channels, reservoirs and coastal tide-water control embankments in Viet Nam. The most barbarous is the use of CBUs, napalm and phosphorous bombs against concentrations of toiling neonle and workers mending the irrigation works destroyed by air bombings.

COMPLICITY OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND MONOPOLY WITH BUNAL: THE U.S. GOV. THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS ERNMENT IS GUILTY

N the strength of various Materials and evidence, the Tokyo
Tribunal confirmed that the Tribusal confirmed that the japanese government and monopoly capital have taken part in the production of war materials for the U.S. imperialists, and let the latter use Japan and Japan-ene industry in the aggres-sive war against Viet Nam.

The Tribunal opposed the Japanese government for having approved the conclu-sion of the San Francisco sion of the San Francisco peace treaty recognizing the South Vietnamese puppet regime and granted it, under the label of a reparation agreement, an economic aid agreement, an economic aid of a military character. The Tribunal held that such an aid was in fact a criminal co-operation with the U.S. in its war of aggression.

co-operation with the IU.S.
in its war of aggression.

The Tribunal slao pointed capital have actively cooperated and collaborated in

Japanese citizens by the the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and its war crimes: Viet Nam and its war crimes; and they are guilty as an accomplice of the U.S. ac-American ships is an effective participation of Japan in the Viet Nam war, because transport of military because transport of military men, weapons and ammuni-tion by Landing Ship Tanks is playing a great role in U.S. aggression against Viet Mam. Furthermore the Tri-busal protested against the Japanese government for having taken severe repres-

sion measures such as pro-secution and deprivation of rights to livelihood against

the Japanese workers for

action against the Viet Nam

Japanese government's co-operation and collaboration

in the U.S. war of aggression

VERDICT OF THE TRI-

N the basis of the above-mentioned confirma-tion, the Tribunal solemnly declared that: N the basis of the above-

i. The acts of war com-mitted in Viet Nam by the Government of the United States of America constitute a crime of imperialist war

a crime of imperialist war of aggression against inter-national law and humanity, unprecedented in the world

history of war; and in this respect, the U.S. Government

t. The weapons and new

The weapons and new weapons used in Viet Nam by the U.S. Government and the way of using them are contrary to international law and humanity; and in this respect, too, the U.S.

Government is guilty.

demonstration

DECLARATION OF THE TRIBLINAL

THE Tribunal, on the basis of the above-mentioned judgment, confirms the justness of the Vietnamese people's assertions and stand and thereby declares that:

-. The U.S. Government The U.S. Government must immediately stop its war of aggression in Viet Nam, swiftly withdraw the troops of the U.S. and its subordinate countries from entire Viet Nam, and dismantle all the military bases.

government must halt bomb-ing and strating and all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and immediately stop usage of all atrocious weapons throughout Viet Nam-

3. The Japanese government and Japanese monopoly capital must abrogate the Japan-U.S. security treaty, discontinue militarist poldiscontinue militarist pol-icies of tailing after the U.S., recover Okinawa and Ogasa-wara immediately and unconditionally, and end all the co-operation and collaboraaggression against Viet Nam.

headed by the U.S. Govern-ment must respect the Ge-neva Agreements of 1954 and the principle of self-determination, recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, and let the Vietnamese people them-selves solve the Viet Nam

(Continued from base 5)

bloody job. J.T. Wheeler, an AP correspondent, quoted an American infantryman as saying (March 23, 1967):

"God, my wife would faint if she could see what I'm doing now (...) killing even puppies and baby ducks even puppies and ba and stuff like that.

Then he commented that that was part of a new and atrocious step in the war, and he added. " Such issues as land reform (...) and a better break in general for the peasants are no longer vital in the minds of the country-

On the other hand, this tedious "pacification" war tedious "pacincation" war has been a strenuous, tough and dangerous business, the fact that "the enemy is everywhere but nowhere to be seen," has quickened the collapse of the G.I.'s fighting

troops have had to face a lot of difficulties. Instead of fighting snajor L.A.F. units as they expect, they have now to fight the guerillas and

"Pacification"...

get bogged down in the sea of an invincible people's war. They have to be scattered out more thinly than ever. Though trained, organized

independence, unity, territo-rial integrity and self-deter-

THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

EMPLOY BARBAROUS

AND INHUMAN WEAPONS

IN VIET NAM

brought by two Japanese delegations which have made on-the-spot investigations on

the U.S. war crimes, the To-

- The IIS imperialists

-- The U.S. imperialists have employed and are employing C.B.U.s which are cruel and inhuman weapons to massacre the Vietnamese people. They also make use of such new weapons as

parachute bombs, butterfly

bombs, wind bombs and dum

— The U.S. imperialists have employed and are em-ploying systematically in Viet Nam chemical products and toxic gases as well as other chemical weapons of whole-

chemical weapons of whole-sale destruction. They go to

the length of using poisoned candies and dumping poison into drinking water reservoirs

- The U.S. imperialists

and wells

such new weapons as

- The U.S. imperialists

kyo Tribunal concluded

and equipped to operate in large units, in regular war-fare with co-ordinated arms, they have now to fight against the guerillas. Against their the guerillas. Against 'their abilities they have to operate in scattered formations, which restricts their furpower and mobility. Tens of thousands of G.I.'s have 'felt the furstrations of the South Viet Nam countryside, in the seacoast as well as in the Mekong Delta. Within 7 months about five thousand "pacification" seems is in the hamlets about five thousand "pacifi-cation" agents in the hamlets were wiped out. U.S. News and World Report of July 31, 1967 disclosed that in the first half of 1967 the L.A.F. launched 300 attacks on the "pacifica-tion" teams (as against 26 in 1966). Since its commitment to "pacification" task, one brigade of U.S. Infantry Divi-

sion 9 has lost 1,700 men. AP on July 21, 1967 admitted that U.S. military organiza-tion was not fit for this kind of war, nor was its military

But the heart of the "pa But the heart of the "pa-cification" problem for Washington is to win over the peasants from the South Viet Nam revolution. It is fully aware that short of con-trolling these 90 per cent of to population, the main tool of neo-colonialism created in Saigon — the puppet adminis-tration—is but a bit of rusty iron. So, whatever the amount of money squandered and of blood shed it will lose the war. For over ten years war. For over ten years Langdale, Porter, Komer, all the advisers and most realous "pacification" agents in the racked their brains to implement that programme However, despite their repeated setbacks they have not improved their knowledge of

Throughout 40 years these country folk have been following the revolution and taking part in it. In the first resistance (against the French colonialists) they controlled large areas of their country and were masters of their land. In this resistance they are struggling to wrest back what they had received from the revolution. They see in the " pacification " teams not

only an oppressive machinery but also the shadow of the landlords returning to ask for

back rents and Hence their dogged resistance. That also explains why the Saigon puppet administration, especially at low levels, is so weak and why the Neo Dinh Diem ruling apparatus in the countryside was overthrown in a short time by the peas-"pacification" program for more than ten years and pouring in South Viet Name more than half of their troops, the American aggressors have been able to get complete control only over 168 hamlets 12,537, and partial control over 2,000 ham the most (Washington Post,

A more immediate and direct cause of sailure of the "pacification" program lies in U.S. unability to destroy its opponent, "to break the spine of the Visic Cong." On the contrary, U.S. brasshats are speaking of military netbacks in all theatres of open-tions, which means that the backbone of the limited we backbone of the limited war s being broken by the L.A.F.. The failure of the "pacification" program in a foregone

On September 18, 1967 Los Angeles Times reported from Saigon that all U.S. and South Viet Nam units had withdrawn from the areas with destruction, that is from five northern provinces of South Viet Nam, where all the U.S. Marine Divisions find selves in dire straits.

VIET NAM COURIER

AFTER THE "ELECTIONS"

THE SAIGON POLITICAL SITUATION IS DETERIORATING

A CCORDING to Western agencies' reports, on Oct. 2, "in a gloomy atmosphere," 'the Salgon puppet National Assembly was compelled to validate the Sept, presidential election with votes against 43. Washington gave a sigh of relief. But this have sought since the Hono-lulu meeting in Feb. 1966. What needs to be examined is the true essence of the present returns and their

Pre-election days, as we have said on more than one occasion, were a series of days in which the military junta had left no stone unturned to preserve their position as dic-tated by the White House. plagued the ranks of the puppet clique. Even the two military chieftains—lackeys of the U.S. were at odds with each other. One month after the election, such corruption and turmoil, far from reced-ing, have become more aggra-

Soon after U.S. ambassador

Bunker had announced the

election results still in ballot-boxes, the current of opinion against the election fraud and inst U.S. interference in nal affairs grow stronger and stronger, especi-ally in South Viet Nam's major cities. Dozens of press conferences were held by civil-ian candidates at which they charged that Thiou and Ky had won by fraud and that the Americans had meddled rae americans and meddied in Salgon's laternal affairs. Meetings and demonstrations were held by thousands of students and tens of thousands of Buddhists not only in Saigon, but also in Da Nang. Hue and other places. During their afreet idemonstrations, Saigon studyats and street idemonstrations, Saigon studyats and Buddhists not only denounced the election fraud, but also condemned the U.S. as the aggressor and demanded the aggressor and demanded national sovereignty and U.S. withdrawal from South Vist Nam. As a result, Washington expressed anxiety that South Viet Nam's "political life should be thrust back that description." into dangerous limbo" (UPI, Oct.2). Rguyen Ngoc Loan, chief of the puppet police directorate, bas had to admit that "these gatherings and parades have entered their million people in the city and jeopardizing public security "(Saigon Radio, Oct. 2). The self-immodation of a Buddhist nun at Ban An pagoda, Can The province, a few hours after the Saigon Assembly had ratified the

This messy and chaotic spectacle, followed by the decision of the Assembly Special Committee for the supervision of the elections. supervision of the elections, rejecting the Sept. 3 election results, shook the positions of Thies and Ky, arranged beforehand by the U.S. Repression and terror are the

election returns, roused people to stronger resentment against the Thieu-Ky clique.

their downfall. As a matter of course, they sentenced Truong Diub Du to o months' imprisonment with a fine of 6,000 dollars for "illegal transfer of money," arrested Au Truong Thanh and then Truong Dinh Du, banned 5 dailies at a time and gagged the press. At the final the press. At the tinal meeting of the Saigon Assembly to ratify the election returns, "the Saigon Police Chief was seen sitting in the upper floor of the Assembly building and looking down on the assemblym throughout the morning and afternoon sessions (Rester, Oct. 2) to intimidate the opposition. Outside, thou-sands of combat policemen, wielding modern weapons, cordon off the National Assembly building with barbed wire. They burled tear-gas grenades at the demonstrators and chased, the Assembly has had to ratify the election returns ratify the election returns or because President Johnson had sent a long message state Sopt 3 hailing Thies any invalidation of the election would amount to non-acceptance of U.S. political to the same news agency, by Sept. 30, from 60 to 50 of the fotal 137 deputtes had agreed to invalidate the elections that the same news agency constituent assembly had to

constituent assembly had to vote for its returns with a President Johnson has stopped at nothing to fool public opinion into believing that he now has a "consti-tutional" and stable poppet administration in Saigon, which he would use as a trump-card to realise his nothing more than a new crisis aggravated by more complicated problems. This is also a further proof that such an administration merely a mastermind of the U.S., devoid of any validity. The Thieu-Ky clique are mere puppets having not one iota of prestige among the urban population, and brought into existence by Washington through an un-precedentedly naked frand.

The scramble for power is continuing between Thieu and Ky and among the ruling junta as a whole. In the magive junta as a whole. In the masive purge of twa generals and over sixty field officers, in the contest for the pre-miership and ministerial posts, each of them is seeking to give odds to his own followers. The election turn-over has substantially marred Ky's position. Not only Ky himself but his sub-ordinates, too, will not sit idly by and wait until Thieu's men take over.

Antagonieme growing sharp between defeat-ed civilian candidates and the winning dictators. The shaping up of a "resistance front of the opposition civilians against Thies and Ky, the arrest of civilian candidates and Phan Khac Sau's resignation will give HIGHWAY 4 stretching over 300 km from Sai-gon to Ca Man links the capital city of the puppet dministration with the 13 provinces in the Mekong Delta. If this strategic road is cut off, the economic and be upset and enemy military bases in the Mekong Delta critically isolated. Therefore, puppet Divisions 7, 9, 21 and 25 have to split up into regiments and battalions and set up posts and military bases to defend this highway. They carry out patrols and raids and rush in commandos and intelligence agents to carry out espionage activity. They conduct "pacification" raids and rebuild along that

stroy-Yanks belts" of Rach Kien and Binh Duc, and were unable to cope with the L.A.F. attacks, let alone to support the puppet troops in their "pacification" and "road clearing" operations along Highway 4. In the Rach Kien "Destroy-Yanks belt" (soe enemy troops were killed or wounded from December 21, 1966 to February

In the first 20 days of May too? the L.A.F. foiled the "road clearing" operations conducted by dozens of puppet battalions from May 2 to 20 against the districts of Cai Lay and Chau Thanh. My Tho province, wiping out 900 enemy troops among them 450 GI's. Meantune, the

Highway 4. Subjected to constant barassment, the U.S. troops mounted two 4 but had over 600 and punper operations to clear High and puppet troops wiped out between July 26 and 30,

threatened especially in late August and early September this year. 19 puppet defending the roads bridges were razed to the ground, over 100 "strategic hamlets" demolished, more than 800 U.S. and puppet troops put out of action and 40 military vehicles destroyed. U.S. troops were thrown into battle, 13,000 G.I.'s launched on September 13 an operation to clea

G.I.S AND PUPPET TROOPS ARE DEEP IN THE OUAGMIRE OF HIGHWAY 4

road the "strategic hambets" destroyed or damaged by the South Viet Nam armymen and people. But they have met with heavier failures, the most typical came after the L.A.F attacks on the Van Cang position of 6 km from Cal Be district, My Thompson Cal Be district, My Thompson Cal Be district, 100 to 100 road the "strategic hamlets" L.A.F. on the night of May province, Feb. 7, 1966, in which the Yellow Vullure battalion was wiped out, and on Nhi Quy, Cai Lai district, same province. On Dec. 12, 1966, Battalion 3, Re-giment 12, puppet Division 7, was completely knocked out of action. Both attacks took place on Highway 4.

In face of the inefficiency In face of the insefficiency of the Suppet troops, Weatmoreland worked out an adventurist plan to commit U.S. troops to the Mekong Delta. However, hard hit sverywhere during the Winter of 1965 and Spring of 1967. the U.S. commanders had to with the LA. Post to cope with the LA. Post to cope with the LA. Post to cope with the LAF. in Eastern Nam Bo and move troops to Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces, to the High Plateaux and Central Trung Bo. This plan ended in a fiasco. Meanwhile, 2 U.S. brigades stationed in Tan An and Cholon provinces were pinned down in the famous "De-

rise to new quarrels among

rise to new quarrels among various factions.

As conceded by the Western press, the South Vietnamees props have seen more and more clearly the

aggressive nature of the Yankees. Their sruggle against U.S. Imperialism and its lackeys in recent days, which has given shape to a broad front with well justified slogans, is a warning shot

fied slogans, is a warning shot reminding President Johnson that his bluff no longer works on the South Viet Nam people, American journalist Clayton Fritchey,

when assessing the election, has said that, "The grim fact is that the election has

not so much resolved old not so much resolved old problems, as it has introduced new ones" (USIS, Sept. 11). This is also the actual going and prospect of U.S. policy in Sasson. 12 attacked 5 positions of puppet Battalion 2, Division 25 defending Highway 4 (30 km from Saigon). The battalion and a company of rural guards were wiped out (May 12). On June, the L.A.F. again launched a surprise attack on Tan An town, causing over 300 casualties among the enemy. Badly battered on the roads, the U.S. troops made deep thrusts (by wat-erway) into the area between Can Ginoc and Nha He dis-tricts in an attempt to clear the pertion of Highway 4 close to Saigon. But they lost nearly 1,000 men in the periods from June 18 to 21 and from July 5 to 17.

In the week ending July 23 tens of thousands of people, guerillas and regional troops in My Tho chopped up the road sections from My Thuan road sections from My Thuan landing place (leading to Vinh Long province) to Tan Hucog and from Cai Lay to Cai Be, and cut olf almost all enemy communication lines in the provinces. The guerillas also attacked the pupper troops in My Thion (Cai Be district) and Phace Thanh (Char Thanh district) to support the people in their destruction of the "strategic hamlets" along

Highway 4, but on Sep-tember 13, 15 and 16, over 1,000 G.J.s were put out of action, and 26 war vessels, 8 sircraft and 16 armoure cars destroyed or damaged

Preliminary reports show that since the beginning of summer, over 5,000 U.S. summer, over 5,000 U.S. and pupper troops have been upped out on Highway 4, yet enemy traffic on this road was précarious. His "pacification" plan still is on the paper. Should it persist in "clearing" Highway 4, the enemy would lose more troops and austain beavier defeats. The war in South Viet Nam is not only raging on this highway. The bat-tlefronts in Quang Tri and Thua Thien and in the Thus Thien and in ton Western HighPlatraux remain a threat to the enemy. In the province in Central Trung Bo, the L.A.F. and prople have been continuously launching attacks, causing great losses to the adverse troops. Saigon and Cholon continued to be threatened by the Eastern battlefront. It is undeniable that the U.S. troops are bogged down in the Mekong Delta and find themselves in a stalemate all over

GRAND MEETING ...

(Continued from page 2)

visiting Viet Nam, attended the meeting and took the floor.

China Friendship Association, the Ministry of Culture and the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries have shown a Chinese film.

N this operation, the Hong Ha office article factory — built and equipped with Chinese help—the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association, the Hanoi bran ches of the Viet Nam Father land Front, the Hanol bran-ches of the Socialist Party and Democratic Party, have held a meeting welcoming the Chinese National Day and given talks on socialist construction in China. The Viet Nam-

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your sugreciate all your sug tions as they will help gestions as the efficiently in future.

SOUTH Vietnam THE LAF. CONTINUE TO CARRY THE DAY

QUANG TRI:

L.A.F. BIG VICTORIES AT CON TIEN AND GIO LINH

CCORDING to Giai Phone CCORDING to Giai Phong
Press Agency, from Sept.
22 to 25, the L.A.F.
launched repeated attacks
against Con Tien and east
of Gio Linh. On Sept. 22,
they she'lled a position of
L.S. Marines north of Trung
An, 1,3 km south of Con Tien,
brilling 150 men. An, 1.5 km south killing 150 men.

On Sept. 23, another pounding at Con Tien and Trung An took a toll of 120 G.I's.

On Sept. 24, a fleeing American gait intercepted by the L.A.F. at 4 km south-southeast of Con Tien, suffered 70 casualties. In a L.A.F. shalling at a position 2 km south-east of Con Tien, the U.S. Marines had 120 men killed or wounded and many military vahicles destroyed. vehicles destroyed.

Meanwhile, the enemy troops at Gio Linh tried to get out of the L.A.F. investment by launching an oper-ation to occupy a narrow strip of land advantageous to them lying between the sea and Highway :.

On Sept. 22, Battalion 2, U.S. Marines Regiment 3, made a thrust to Nhi Thuon and a thrust to Nhi Thuon and Ha Loi, east and northesast of Gio Linh, pear the seacoast, but had 50 men killed and wounded not banks destroyed by a well co-ordinated action between the three kinds of the Liberation Atmed Forces. ation Armed Forces

On Sept. 23, at the same localities and at Nhi Ha, south of Nhi Thuong, mortars of the regional troops and cannons of the regular army pounded the enemy who had been reinforced by one puppet para battalion, thus creating favourable conditions for our footmen to kill and wound too enemy soldiers. G.I.'s

After these two defeats, on Sept. 24, the enemy concen-trated their operation on Nhi Trung and Nhi Thuong but d 150 casualties.

In total, from Sept. 22 to 25, the LAF, killed or wounded 960 U.S. and puppet troops, destroyed 6 tanks many other military

0

OHANG NAM :

to ENEMY POSITIONS STORMED, 530 ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION ON THE NIGHTS OF SEPTEMBER 9 AND 10

IAI PHONG Press Agen-G cy reported that on the nights of Sept. 9 and to, the L.A.F. shelled and stormed to enemy positions, military sectors and subsectors (including the Hoi An sector, Hieu Nhon sub-sector, Nam Phuoc district town, the posts of Cam Son, Bong Lal and Ba Ren).

The hardest hit were the Hieu Nhon sector and Nam Phuoc district town in which 2 companies and 6 platoons were completely wiped out. 50 civilians detained by the emy were set free.

In these two nights, the L.A.F. put out of action 530 enemy troops, including 2 companies and 8 platoons, and seized a great quantity of weapons and military of weapons equipment.

CU CHI:

320 G.I.'s PUT OUT OF ACTION. 15 ARMOURED CARS DESTROYED, 20 AIR-CRAFT DOWNED, DE-STROYED OR DAMAGED (SEPTEMBER 17-20)

CCORDING to Giai Phone ACCORDING to Giai Phong Press Agency, on Sept. 17, 3 battalions of U.S. Infantry Division 25, supported by 120 planes and helicopters and 300 military vehicles, raided two villages onth of Ca Chi district, but were intercepted by the gut was a cornect at Trung Hoa was stormed, the Ranger training centre at Trung Hoa was stormed, the position of a U.S. infantry battalion and many logi-tic centres were heavily pounded, 120 G.I.'s killed or wounded, 4 choppers and 2 armoured cars destroyed, 2 105mm cannons damaged, many tents and trucks loaded with ammunition and military equiquent set ablaze.

On Sept. 18, 19 and 20, using various forms of fight-ing, the guerillas killed or wounded 200 G.I.'s, destroyed 13 armoured carriers and shot

BINH THUAN:

130 ENEMY SOLDIERS PUT OUT OF ACTION AT PHAN THIET, PHAN RI AND HAM THUAN

GIAI PHONG Press Agen-cy reported that on Aug. 27, 30 and 31 the L.A.F. abelled the enemy Aug. 27, 30 and 31 the
L.A.F. she lled the enemy
positions at Phan Thiet provincial town and Phan Ri
district town, wiping out 60
men. The following week, the
guerillus and local troops of
Ham Tauan district put out
of action 70 security men. of action 70 security men, "civil guards" and "pacifi-action cadres,"

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U.S. LOSSES IN MY THO, VINH LONG, QUANG TRI AND THUA THIEN FROM THE END OF AUGUST TO MID-SEPTEMBER

A CCORDING to an overall report by Giai Phong Press Agency:

Between Aug. 31 and Sopt. 16, 1957, the L.A.F. put out of action 2,000 G.I.'s and puppet troops, destroyed 45 armoured cars and 10 military vehicles, burnt or sank 28 war vessels, downed 8 aircraft and destroyed 40 "strategic hambets" along Highway 4, My Tho, provinces.

My The province. In Vinh Long province, between Aug. 25 and Sept. to, the enemy had 490 sol-diers killed, wounded or cap-tured and 14 bridges and cul-

tured and 14 bridges and culverts destroyed or blown up.

In Quang Tri and Thua
Thiem provinces, between
Aug. 28 and Sept. 13, 4,000
enemy troops, including 2,700
G.I.'s, were wiped out, 130
military vehicles destroyed
or set afire and 85 aircraft
destroyed or damaged.



U.S. tanks destroyed by L.A.F.

CON TIEN and GIO LINH: GRAVEYARDS FOR THE G.I.s

ENTERING the 1967 spring-summer period the srm-ed forces and people of Quang Tri-Thua Thien closely co-ordinated their actions with other theatres and dealt thunder blows at the enemy. Though switching over to the defensive, the latter could not avoid annihilation.

Hardly had the Khe Sanh Hardly had the kine Saina battle come to a close on May 5 with 1,850 U.S. and puppet troops knocked down when the L.A.F. attacked Con Tien, Doc Mieu and Dong Ha on Doe Misu and Dong Ha on May 7, wiping out 1,150 more G.1's. The U.S. forces who had recklessly intraded into the bouthern part of the Domillianne's Labent punishment. In 4 d-ys only they had 2,000 officers and men killed and wounded, while in the engagement at Dong Ha on the might of 11 y the control of t casualties on it.

Date of the control o

casualties among the enemy. Commenting on one of those shellings AFP correspondent Bob Wildau had this to say

"... When we emerged five minutes later, the too metres between us and the command bunker looked like 1,000. And when we ran for it and sank knee deep into the mud, it was like living a nightmare.

"...Just a few metres beyond that perimeter is 'Indian country,' from where 'Charlie' (name given to the L.A.F. by the G,I.'s—Ed.) lasts anything and anybody in the camp with weapon in his arsonal.

"...One fuzz-cheeked corporal attached to the comand post admitted frankly I'm going crazy'...

In this distressed situation the aggressor had to pay a very high price for their ad-venturous actions. Penetrating vanturous actions. Penevrating into Bai Son south of Con Tren he had 300 G.Is killed and injured, and 12 tanks destroyed (Sept. 7). At Ho Khe also south of Con Lien, another 500 were knocked out along with 10 tanks and armoured vehicles destroyed (Sept 10). The badly mauled Americans found themselves Americana found themselves isolated at Con Tien where on the night of September 20 and the following day the L.A.F.wiped out 300 G.I.'s and afire 2 tanks. Between Sept. 22 and 26, the L.A.F resumed the shelling of Con Tien and the surrounding positions. putting out of action 600 G.1.'s. Meanwhile, in order to break through the L.A.F. encarelement the Yankees attempted to press towards the coastal area south of Gio Linh disgandwiched between trict, sandwiched between Highway I and the sea. In three days (Sept. 22-24), however, 350 U.S. and pup-pet troops were wiped out.

On the other hand, the fighting on Highway o after the winter of 1,965 and spring of 1967 has brought out the fact that the offensive. The longer they fight the better off they are and their opponent is driven late increasingly uncomfortinto increasingly uncomfort-

Fighting in the Con Tien-Gio Linh area also bespeaks the ability to carry out con-certed actions of all the three categ sies of the Liberation d Forces (guerillas, l troops and reg

Furthermore, the L.A.F. heep the enemy under a constant heavy artillery fire at the very time when, constant beavy artillery are at the very time when, tronically enough, he vociferously boasts of his modern weapons, such as long-range ultra-rapid 175mm cannons and 30-ton load B.52 bombers.

The operations north of Highway 9 are most vivid illustrations of the fact that after the winter of 1966 and after the winter of 1900 and the spring of 1907 the U.S. forces, who had lost their "counter-offensive" capacity, had to fail back to the de-fensive and were unable to ard of defeats.